

COMMON SENSE IN
DIRT ROAD MAINTENANCE.

Use the Drag, Says D. Ward King, and
Save Money.

A well known western highway engineer says the art of building roads is 5 per cent science and 95 per cent common sense.

This is certainly true, and the only way to show common sense is to drag at every opportunity.

D. Ward King, the Missouri expert, in speaking of the drag says:

The new method is so inexpensive that we call it "good roads without money" and is so astonishingly instantaneous in its effect that it has been dubbed "good roads right now."

Even far away Boston and mountain bound Denver have heard of Iowa's application of common sense to the roads. Witness this from that



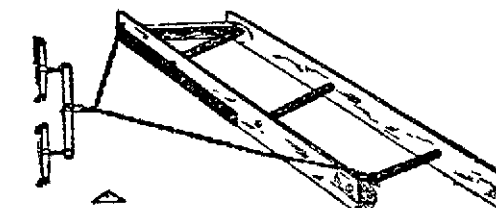
A BADLY DRAINED ROAD.

staid, conservative old standby the Youth's Companion, Boston: "In the short space of one hour the other day a dirt road across the great state of Iowa, reaching from the Mississippi to the Missouri, a distance of 380 miles, was put into first class condition. By a prearranged plan at a given hour men and horses with the famous split log drags did the work."

For Denver Dr. F. L. Bartlett, president of Denver's chamber of commerce, who recently made the trip from that city to New York and return in an automobile, sums up the situation thus: "Millions are being wasted in New York on tar top roads. Millions are being wasted everywhere. In Iowa alone the people have solved the problem of well built dirt roads, well rounded and drained and dragged. Dragged roads are the best."

Speaking of the other roads, Dr. Bartlett remarks: "From Chicago we took the old highway through South Bend, Ind., and Kalamazoo and Ann Arbor, Mich., to Detroit. Here we struck the worst roads on the entire trip."

Ten years of travel, addressing audiences all over the United States, riding over bad wagon roads in nearly every community I visit, riding over muddy mud roads, into the ruts of gravel roads, from side to side and pitching up and down like a ship in a storm as I have ridden over the hills and hummocks of miles and miles of



SPLIT LOG DRAG

neglected stone roads, talking with the discouraged people—ten years of such experiences bring me to feel that encouragement and enthusiasm are the things most needed in these states. And it is here that the kindly offices of the split log drag are valuable, for the drag method enthralls by promising good roads without waiting and without more taxes or bonds or any other discouraging feature. By approaching the reform in this manner the roads become vastly improved at once, and the bonds and extra taxes are more easily achieved after the community is aroused.

LEATHER ROADS.

Experiments in Handsworth, England. Show Excellent Results.

Experimenters in road material appear to be trying almost every known substance which is not too expensive, from the hardest, like steel and glass, to softer materials like cork and rubber.

At Handsworth, England, a road has been in use for about a year which was constructed of tar and leather and is said to have worn very well. The leather used was obtained in the form of waste and chippings from leather manufacturers. Discarded scraps of leather were taken and cut into small pieces and added to bitumen, asphalt or tar heated to a suitable consistency. After making this into a uniform mixture it was spread upon the ground and stone or gravel was spread on the surface.

It is claimed that by the combination of leather with the substances named a material is produced which is readily applied in a moldable condition and which stands very considerable wear, gives little or no dust, is very resilient and silent and offers good foothold to horses.

State Aid For Improving Highways.

The roads of the country will be benefited to the extent of \$200,000,000 during the next five years if the house adopts and the senate and president then approve a resolution which Representative French of Idaho has introduced. It provides for an expenditure of \$20,000,000 by the government each year for five years, the states to add an equal amount for improving their roads. The money would be divided among the states according to population, not counting cities with 30,000 or more population.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY COUNTY BOARDS COMPLY

Two Old Veterans Who Fought on Opposite Sides, Go Over the Hills to the Poor House Together.

Two gray haired men, veterans of the civil war, sat side by side on one of the long wooden benches in the "bull pen" in police court this morning. They were waiting for the wagon to take them "over the hills to the poor house," says the Milwaukee Daily News.

One of the old fellows, Adam Roth, 72 years of age, had worn the uniform of blue. The other, Frank Reynolds, 74 years of age, had worn the gray. Reynolds wandered into the city last summer. Roth came here from Illinois.

About a week ago they met. Last night they stopped Patrolman Ferdinand Keehn and asked to be locked up. They had no place to go, no money to buy food with, and the sight of busy Christmas shoppers thronging the streets brought memories of the days gone by.

"Send us anywhere," Roth said to the officer, "just so we can find a place where we won't freeze and get a little to eat once in a while."

Roth and Reynolds were taken to the central police station and given shelter and food. This morning they were brought before Judge Neelen on a charge of vagrancy.

"It's a pity," Roth told the court as tears welled up into his eyes, "that an old soldier like me, who fought four long years for his country in the war, should be compelled to go to the poor house. I was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and how well I remember it."

"Can't you get in the Soldiers' home?" the judge inquired of the old man.

"I have lost my papers and every article of identification," he said, "and nobody will believe me."

While waiting for the wagon the old veterans began talking with each other again, telling over and over the stories of the war, both wanting the floor at the same time.

"I was in the battle at Rome, Ga.," said Roth, "and one of those rebels plunked me in the back of the neck."

"What!" exclaimed Reynolds, becoming excited and rising to his feet. "I was in that same battle, and I'll bet you a Christmas present I was the fellow that shot you. I fired many a volley into the Yankee ranks before I myself fell on the field of battle."

Reynolds said that at the close of the war he went to Memphis, Tenn., and opened a grocery store.

"At one time I was worth about \$10,000," he said, "but every penny of it is gone now. Drink is what finished me. I had no relatives and I started wandering aimlessly around the country, making a living as best I could."

"Last summer I came here and managed to find work on a farm, but when winter arrived, they told me I wasn't needed any longer, so I came back to the city. In a few weeks my money was gone and I had to beg on the streets."

After the war Roth did not engage in any commercial enterprises and his life's story is just one long monotonous grind resulting in nothing.

Out at the poor farm the old fellows say they will spend Christmas fighting the civil war all over again.

Democrats to Meet.

Democrats of the Northwest are sending in their acceptances for the big gathering to be held in Fargo, N. D., January 17th and 18th. It is expected more than 1,500 visitors will be in the city to attend the meeting and they will all be welcome, according to D. H. McArthur, chairman of the State Committee, who says that anyone in the Northwest who wishes to attend should notify him so that proper reservations can be made for their accommodation. The meeting is expected to be the largest in the history of the Northwest Democracy. W. J. Bryan, Gov. Harmon of Ohio, Gov. Norris of Montana, Hon. Martin J. Wade of Iowa, former Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota and Hon. T. J. Walsh of Helena, Mont., and other noted speakers, will be on the program. Leading Democratic organizers from all parts of the Northwest will be in attendance. The gathering will be in the nature of a "get-together" and "Talk-Fest."

No boom will be launched for anyone. Democrats of the Northwest will no doubt avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing, meeting and hearing some of the great men of the party. Chairman McArthur is anxious that those who can attend notify him at once so that arrangements can be made to accommodate them.

ENTITLED TO IT.

We see in the paper that the "uncoguid" are shaking their heads dubiously over Gov. Woodrow Wilson's application for a Carnegie pension.

Well, why the—Moses shouldn't be apply for one? As an educator he has done good work—none better, we think.

As for his platform teachings since he went into politics, that is a horse of another color. But as college president and professor, his propaganda was eminently sound, and one seems to remember that he set his face like a flint against some fads which the exigencies of politics now impel him to peddle in the vote market. For example, he once said of the referendum: "Where it has been employed it has not promised either progress or enlightenment, leading rather to doubtful experiments and to reactionary displays of prejudice than to really useful legislation."

Having relinquished the dignity and freedom of teaching of the professorial chair for the rostrum of the political tub thumper, Candidate Wilson is under the painful necessity of saying some things of which President and Historian Wilson would have sternly disapproved. But he is applying, let us remember, for a Carnegie pension in his character of educator, not politician. We trust the board of trustees will see it in that light, and pass Dr. Wilson's application in time for Christmas.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

For Sale or Exchange.

Eighty acres of good land in town of Eau Claire, with house and other improvements. Will sell or exchange for city property. Inquire of Anton Arians, Junction City, Wis. d13w4

Hotel for Sale.

Hotel for sale or rent, furnished throughout; is a 27 room house and only hotel in live town, with plenty of business. Will sell or trade for other property, if it is the right kind. Address W. H. Pearce, Hawkins, Rusk county, Wis. tf

Officers of Beaver Queens.

Arbutus Colony, No. 203, Beaver Queens, have elected the following officers:

M. W. G.—Kathryn Reading.
P. W. G.—Annie Herman.
W. D.—Edith Erdman.
W. P.—Mary Fields.
W. Sec.—Ida Barker.
W. Treas.—Effie Fulton.
Trustee, 2 years—Ora Hetzel.
Trustee, 3 years—Mary Burns.
Physicians—Drs. F. A. Walters and W. W. Gregory.

Parcels Post League Active.

The activity of the Parcels Post League is arousing renewed interest in the whole parcels post question among lumber dealers. The American Lumberman is in receipt of a letter from E. A. Laughlin, of the E. A. Laughlin Lumber Company, Port Orange, Tex., enclosing a communication from John A. Thulman, secretary and treasurer of the Parcels Post League, as follows:

Arlington, N. J., Nov. 3.—In reply to your request we are sending you herewith a strip of stickers with the object of securing your co-operation in our plan of giving the matter of parcels post widespread publicity, in the hope that the citizens of this country will get some action from Congress on this important and needed addition to the postal service.

We should like to have you use these stickers on your mail matter, invoices, packages, and in every other way that will bring it to the attention of the general public.

We have fixed the price of them at as near cost as we can determine at the present time, that is \$1 a thousand. They are put up in books of 500 and perforated ready for use.

We hope you can and will use them liberally and, if so, please advise how many we shall send.

Local Notes.

T. H. Hanna spent a day or two in Chicago the last of the week.

Mrs. Matt Ryan and Mrs. Henry Heil were Chicago visitors the last of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Cieslewicz of Fancher were business visitors to the city on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Warner of Plover were business and social visitors to the city the last of the week.

Herman Hintz and son, Amiel, of the town of Eau Claire were business visitors to the city the last of the week.

Misses Agnes Forsythe and Nina Macklin are at home from Lawrence College, Appleton, for the holiday vacation.

Frank Pendelewski of Junction City, who is attending the St. Bonaventure's College at Pulaski, is at home for Christmas vacation.

Perry Slack of Carson and daughter, Mrs. Byron Ward of the town of Stockton, favored The Gazette with a visit when in the city on Friday.

Christian Madsen and Olga Lien, both residents of Waupaca, were married by Judge Murat, at his office at the court house, last Wednesday.

Mrs. W. F. Lusk left for New Richmond last Friday to join Mr. Lusk, who has been in charge of the city schools there for the past few weeks.

Mrs. A. J. Empey of Milladore spent a couple of days in the city last week, coming down to accompany home her daughter, Miss Helen, a Normal student.

Judge B. B. Park will go to Portage, Jan. 15th, to preside in the trial of four cases in circuit court, taking the place of Judge Fowler, judge of that circuit.

Arthur Christianson of the Gazette force, left for his home at City Point, Jackson county, over on the Green Bay & Western R. R., last Friday, to remain about ten days.

Beware of imitators. If you want to order wood or coal, ring up telephone 54; when ordering wood or coal from a teamster on the street be sure that Olsen's name is on the wagon box.

Miss Eva Raymond, who is teaching at Charles City, Iowa, and Miss Irma Raymond, stenographer in the Soo offices at Fond du Lac, were home for Christmas, the former to remain a week.

Eugene and Leo Hein are at home from their studies at the Northwestern Dental College, Chicago, and the Bradley Polytechnic school, Peoria, respectively, to remain until after New Year's.

Geo. B. Nelson of this city and Assemblyman O. A. Crowell were appointed as members of the executive committee of the Eighth Congressional District LaFollette club which recently met at Marshfield, although neither one was present.

This is the season of parties and social festivities, so, ladies, in order to have your gowns and gentlemen, your suits, in readiness for all occasions, take them to H. Kuepfer, the dry cleaner, corner Strong's avenue and Ellis street and, have them cleaned and pressed. Tel. red 149.

P. H. Pendergast of Winona, Minn., a well known passenger conductor on the Northwestern railway, spent last Thursday in the city visiting his sisters and looking after business interests.

Pat. is an old Stevens Point boy, received his education at the Old White School, and although his auburn locks have turned gray or disappeared entirely, he is as active and genial as in the days long numbered in the past.

Ignited the Excelsior.

The fire department was called to the residence of W. S. Powell of Clark street, last Friday forenoon. The two little sons of Mr. and Mrs. Powell had constructed a play house at the rear of the woodshed, placing some excelsior on the ground within. The older boy had come into possession of a match, with which he lighted a piece of paper, which blazed up so quickly that he dropped it, igniting the excelsior. This he stamped out, or supposed he had, but a little later it blazed up again and the department was called. Both children escaped from the structure without injury, but supposing the younger one was still on the inside, Mrs. Powell in opening the door burned one of her hands quite severely. The fire was extinguished before the department arrived by some workmen who were in the vicinity.

Away Goes Pimples, Blackheads, Eczema, Dandruff and Other Skin Affections

When Zemo and Zemo Soap are Used.

The H. D. McCulloch Co. drug store says, "We are so confident that ZEMO and ZEMO SOAP used together will rid the skin or scalp of infant or grown person of pimples, blackhead, eczema, dandruff, insect bites or any form of itching, irritated, disfiguring skin or scalp trouble, that we do not hesitate to recommend these clean refined remedies to every person who desires quick relief and a cure from any form of aggravated skin or scalp affection. Often times one bottle and one cake of soap will cure a minor case of skin trouble."

ZEMO and ZEMO SOAP produce sure and swift results. You will not suffer another day after you commence to use them. You will feel like a new person.

ZEMO and ZEMO SOAP can be obtained from one leading druggist in every city or town in America and at Stevens Point at the H. D. McCulloch Co.'s.

An Andover professor complains because Harvard men sit up when they pray, but how he would complain if they sat up to play cards!

Want to Sell Farm?

If you wish to dispose of your farm, list the property with Dufoe & Battin, the real estate dealers on Strong's avenue, opposite the public library. They will also buy and sell city property and write fire insurance in first class companies. Rentals collected and returned.



Essential to Comfort

PERFECTION

SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Warmth is essential to comfort. As you grow older, it is hardly less essential to health.

Get a Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater, and you keep warm and comfortable in your home, no matter what the weather without.

The Perfection gives a strong, widespread heat, and gives it quickly. It is always ready for use and burns nine hours on a single filling—no more trouble than a lamp. It can be carried anywhere; no pipes, no wires, no flues; no smoke, odor or dirt.

The heater that gives complete satisfaction.

This year's Perfection is finished in either blue enamel or plain steel; nickel trimmings; light and ornamental, yet strong and durable as can be made. All parts easily cleaned. Automatic-locking flame spreader prevents smoking.

Dealers everywhere, or write to any agency of the

Standard Oil Company

(Incorporated)

The American Boy

is a moral dynamo—a magazine devoted exclusively to the whole boy—a magazine that imbues the boy with high morals, honor and manliness. 500,000 boys are now enthusiastic readers every month.

contains stories of the things boys like to read about—adventure, travel, history, photography, stamps, electricity, carpentry, sports, current events, etc., all beautifully illustrated. And a department devoted to the Boy Scouts of America, to which Ernest Thompson Seton, Chief Scout, contributes an illustrated page each month. It is the best magazine for boys in all the world.

Give It to your boy!

The American Boy, 1 yr., \$1.00
THE GAZETTE, " " 2.00 **Both for \$2.25**

Address THE GAZETTE, Stevens Point, Wis.

Lightning Kills Few.

In 1906 lightning killed only 169 people in this whole country. One's chances of death by lightning are less than two in a million. The chance of death from liver, kidney or stomach trouble is vastly greater, but not if Electric Bitters be used, as Robert Madsen of West Burlington, Ia., proved. Four doctors gave him up after eight months of suffering from virulent liver trouble and yellow jaundice. He was then completely cured by Electric Bitters. They're the best stomach, liver, nerve and kidney remedy and blood purifier on earth. Only 50c at H. D. McCulloch Co.'s.

The man who rocks the boat, having had a chance to rest up a bit, is now engaged in dragging the gun through the bushes.

Ends Winter's Troubles.

To many, winter is a season of trouble. The frost-bitten toes and fingers, chapped hands and lips, chilblains, cold-sores, red and rough skins, prove this. But such troubles fly before Bucklen's Arnica Salve. A trial convinces. Greatest healer of burns, boils, piles, cuts, sores, bruises, eczema and sprains. Only 25c at H. D. McCulloch Co.'s.

A college professor announces that the earth will cease revolving in 5321. Now then some game sport ought to bet him a million that it won't.

For Sale Cheap.

Eighty acres of good farming land with timber enough to pay for land. Good soil, free from stone, on main road, mail route, half a mile from school, one mile to a store, town of Harrison, Waupaca county. For this and other bargains in real estate write to Gullikson & Holte, Stevens Point.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

SOO LINE			
WEST BOUND LEAVE			
Passenger No. 3	1:43 a. m.		
" 17	2:05 a. m.		
" 1	9:55 a. m.		
" 11	12:31 p. m.		
" 5	5:14 p. m.		
EAST BOUND ARRIVE			
Passenger No. 18	1:13 a. m.		
" 4	2:00 a. m.		
" 6	10:15 a. m.		
" 12	2:06 p. m.		
" 2	2:55 p. m.		
† Daily except Sunday			
PORTAGE BRANCH			
Train 504, leaves going south	7:00 a. m.		
Train 502	10:15 a. m.		
Train 501, arrives from south	8:00 p. m.		
Train 503	9:30 a. m.		
Daily except Sunday			
GREEN BAY & WESTERN			
LEAVE ARRIVE			
Passenger No. 6	6:45 a. m.	7:45 a. m.	
" 1	9:20 a. m.	10:20 a. m.	
" 2	2:15 p. m.	3:25 p. m.	
" 3	8:15 p. m.	9:35 p. m.	
Daily except Sunday			

REMARKS:

Lace Curtains, Rugs, Carpets.

Ward's Laundry

Phone Double 6

A Bit of Amateur Detective Work

By a Young Girl Who Used Feminine Instinct

By EDITH D. MARTIN

A gay winter house party was assembled in the country home of Edward Giddings. A couple of dozen young people spent their time there during the day, some sleighing—for there was snow on the ground—some skating, while others in the house were sitting before the great open fireplaces, of which there were several. In the evening there was bridge-whist and "five hundred" and dancing. There were three young persons present whose relations were natural, yet somewhat strained—George Chace, Edna Hilliard and Sarah Tucker. Chace had been engaged to Sarah Tucker, but had broken with her to engage himself to Edna Hilliard. Miss Tucker did not appear to be much troubled over her jilting and was carrying on a mild affair with Evan Walker. Some of our party—for I was a guest—thought it was George who had been jilted instead of Sarah. At any rate, of the three concerned in the transition from one girl to another, he seemed the most uneasy. I had known him from boyhood, he often having carried my books for me to and from school, and had shown me other attentions. Edna Hilliard I knew slightly and thought very well of her. As to Sarah Tucker I disliked her. It seemed to me that George was between two fires. He was just one of those fellows to get into trouble with girls and very likely to make a misalliance—good natured, impulsive, reckless. There had been times when I could have drawn a proposal from him, but I was not sure but that he would be sorry the next day for what he had done. Nevertheless despite his faults, I admit that I was very fond of him. One evening we were playing a romping game in the drawing room—blind man's buff—and one of the girls, Cecile Stanford, who was blindfolded, caught George Chace, and the handkerchief was transferred from her eyes to his. I noticed soon after this that his old flame, Sarah Tucker, was capering about in front of him, occasionally, by sounds permitting him to know her location. In this way he followed her, or she drew him—I didn't know which—into a corner formed by a projecting fireplace, where for a moment they disappeared from our view. Sarah was caught, and they reappeared. George pulling the handkerchief from his eyes. While Sarah was blindfolded, Cecile Stanford noticed that her watch that had been clasped to her corsage was missing. The game was stopped, and we all proceeded to hunt for the lost timepiece. It was not found. Gold necklaces looked very much put out. He shut the doors and said: "Something is wrong here. I would gladly buy Miss Stanford another watch if it would obliterate the matter, but it wouldn't. That I have a thief among my friends is painfully evident. Some one in this room has the watch. Garner and Miss Elsworth are in the billiard room playing a game and consequently cannot be suspected. I propose that they be brought in and asked to search every one of us."

The plan was carried out. The watch was not found, but a valuable scarf pin belonging to one of the men was discovered in George Chace's coat pocket. This fixed the identity of the thief to the satisfaction of most of those concerned. George acted as any one would act under the circumstances. He turned pale. "Do you intend to arrest me?" he asked of the host. "Certainly not. This affair is bad enough without making it a subject for the newspapers."

Without another word George turned and walked out of the room. His fiancée did not follow him. In half an hour he came down stairs with his overcoat on his arm and his hat in his hand. I was the only person who went out to say goodby to him. Even Miss Hilliard failed to do so. "Keep up your courage, George," I said. "You've been made a victim of a plot. I shall remain here and see if I can get hold of a crew."

The momentary light of gratitude that came into his eye amply repaid me for my words. Then his face fell back to its former expression as he said: "In my opinion there will never be an explanation."

I had been unwise in joining George at the door, for it was an announcement that I was his advocate, and I put those in the conspiracy on their guard. After his departure, instead of going back to where the others were, I went to my room, and as soon as I could compose myself began to think. I had observed the circumstances which had occurred shortly before the watch was missed. Cecile was doubtless blindfolded when it was taken. Then I remembered Sarah Tucker drawing George off to a corner, where for a moment they were not seen. This latter circumstance only confirmed by woman's instinct that she was the arch plotter in the case. I believed she had stolen the watch from Cecile, or picked it up and hid it, or hidden it temporarily. And I believed she had also stolen the scarf pin, and

when she and I came out of sight, had slipped it in his pocket. But as I have said, all this was built up on a feeling that, having lost George, she had laid a plot for vengeance. I have never claimed any detective talent, but as I look back on my reasoning, whether it was right or wrong, I am disposed to approve of myself in that one respect. However, I showed more detective intuition in realizing at once that the only clew to unraveling the plot lay in the watch. I had found the woman, but the finding was useless without the watch. The rest of my stay with the house party was devoted to a search for the missing article. I did not believe that it could be easily sent or taken away, but I took the precaution to go to the express office and secure a promise from the agent to inform me if any of the guests—a list of whom I gave him—left with him a package for transmission. My chief object was to remain at home when the others were out enjoying their winter sports. With this in view, I was constantly assuming one indisposition or another for an excuse to carry out my plan. I had little doubt that if I found the watch I should discover it in Sarah Tucker's possession. I did not see how she could well hide it anywhere but in her room. I was obliged to take great risks in going there, for if caught I should be considered a thief myself. I thought of communicating my design as a protection to our host, but he was too headstrong to trust with so delicate a matter, and I preferred to work without a confederate. The first chance I got to remain indoors when the others were out I waited in the hall till it was deserted, then went into Miss Tucker's room for a search. I expected to find certain receptacles where she might have placed the watch locked, but to my surprise everything—her trunk, bureau drawers, suitcase, alligator skin bag, glove and jewel boxes—all were open. At first this induced me to believe that I was on the wrong track, but a moment's reflection told me that I was on the right one. If the watch was in her possession and her room was searched during her absence to lock her receptacles would avail nothing and might indicate that she had something to hide. However, I searched every nook and corner, looked into the toes of her shoes and felt of her clothes. No watch did I find. Hearing some one in the hall, I stood for a moment with my hand on the doorknob. The footsteps passed down the staircase, and there was perfect stillness. I heard the faint ticking of a watch. But where? Had I not searched everywhere and found no watch, not even one rightfully belonging to Sarah Tucker? I walked toward the center of the room and stood listening. I had lost the ticking, and it was some time before I could pick it up again, and when I did I failed to locate it. There is no direction to sound, though the nearer one approaches it the louder it is. I moved toward the door where I had first heard the ticking, but if there was any increase or diminution I failed to detect it. At the other end of the room was an open fireplace with a grate between the two windows. I moved toward one of the windows and stood by it. I fancied the ticking to be more distinct. I moved slowly to the other window, stopping to listen after every step, and when I was before the fireplace the ticking seemed louder than at any other time. I realized that, as the children say in their hiding games, I was getting "warm." I put my ear to the fireplace and the ticking was louder. I thrust my hand up the chimney and felt its sides. Presently I clutched a watch. It was hanging to a nail. I took it out from its hiding place and saw that it was a lady's watch, and I did not doubt that it was Cecile's. Hurrying to my room, I washed the soot off my arm and changed my dress, for the sleeve was blackened, then walked the door to calm myself that I might form a plan for turning the obloquy of the theft from innocent George Chace to the real thief, Sarah Tucker. The stolen article now being in my hands, if discovered with it the charge would fall upon me. It flashed upon me to put the watch back in the chimney. Fortunately none of the guests had come in and I had plenty of time to do so. Then I wrote in a disguised hand on a bit of paper, "Listen at the fireplace of Miss Tucker's room," and, slipping into our host's chamber, left it on his dresser, where he would not fail to see it as soon as he went there. He had taken a party out in an automobile and came in before the other guests. As soon as he entered he went to his room to dress for dinner. I was on the watch, and in a few minutes after his arrival I heard him go to Miss Tucker's room. When he came out I saw that he grasped something in his hand. At dinner I saw by his face that something momentous was on his mind. But he controlled his repression so successfully that I alone noticed it. When he arose from the table he announced that he would like to see us all in the drawing room. After we had assembled there he said: "A great injustice has been done to George Chace. The stolen watch has come to light under circumstances to indicate that he was made the victim of a conspiracy. I need not accuse the real culprit, who is my guest, to exonerate Chace."

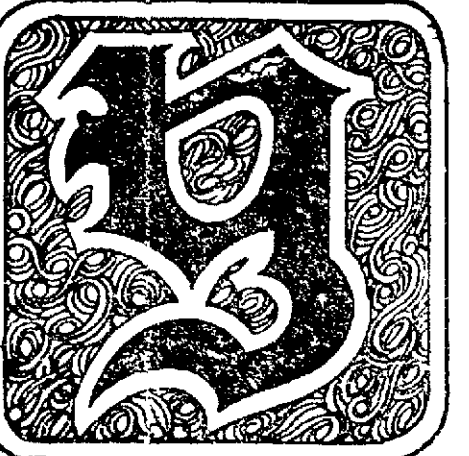
Then he went to Cecile and handed her her watch. When I met George he threw his arms around me in his impulsive way, saying: "What a doll I've been to get mixed up with either of those girls! You're worth a thousand of them!" I forgave him.



A COPY



CEW



BEAR

For the Children



When Jack Frost comes down from the north he blows his icy breath on the waters and congeals them into glassy plains. Then the young folks are happy, for skating time has come. Doubtless Santa Claus will remember many of his young friends with the present of a fine pair of skates, and they'll surely be appreciated and put to good use. There are few sports that afford more pleasure than a spin over the smooth surface of lake or stream on shining steel. It is a healthful and invigorating exercise, and the keen wind paints roses on the cheeks. Pictured above is a little girl on her first attempt at skating. She is as yet uncertain, but soon she will master the art and flit away with grace and speed, astonished that what seemed so difficult was so easily learned.

The Beginnings of Things. The names of our writing materials were applied to them on account of the materials from which they were originally made. But, while we retain their names, the materials have all changed. For instance, paper is no longer made of papyrus. A pencil is not a little tail, "penicillus," like a camel's hair brush. The "lead" of a lead pencil is not lead, and the "India rubber" with which we erase ink and lead marks never did come from India. The quill pen survives to remind us that the original pen was plucked from a bird. In the German language a "feder" is a feather, and that is the name they give their pens, while the French call theirs "plume," also the real name for a feather. Our "pen" suggests a feather only when we choose to think about the Latin "penna."—Philadelphia Ledger

Johnny's Composition. If there is one thing more than another I am fond of it is turkey. I have a perfect mania for fowls of every description, except in baseball. I like turkey fowl, not foul play. I have made a study of the turkey, and I consider it a wonderful bird. It attends to its own business and never bothers about ours. It fattens up for us and does itself up good and brown for our appetites. That reminds me of a riddle. When is a turkey like an English poet? When it is Browning. I like turkey better than poetry. You can eat the one. I'm glad Christmas is coming.

The Girl and the Ducks. Some years ago, when a little Milwaukee girl was three years old, her father bought some ducks, which were put in with the chickens. The next morning the little one went to see them and, naturally, they quacked when she neared the gate, so she turned and walked briskly up the yard and back to the gate again, when they would again quack. She did this several times, when finally she was heard to say, "Well, I did walk." She had understood them to say "walk."

About Christmas. While we are celebrating our Christmas festivities it is interesting to give a thought of how we came to have such customs. Not every one knows, for instance, that our Santa Claus came from Holland, our Christmas tree from Germany, the Christmas stocking from Belgium and France, while the universal greeting, "Merry Christmas," was shouted from one to another by the English many years ago.

Liking and Loving. "Oh," said a very small girl, "I did have such a lovely Christmas! Dolls and candy, and"— "Which did you like the best—the dolls or the candy?" "Strange folks don't know," was the reply. "I liked the candy, but I loved the dollies!"

Santa Claus. Isn't it just the queerest thing That Santa is so shy? We can never, never catch him, No matter how we try. It isn't any use to watch, Because my mamma said That Santa Claus will only come When children are in bed. —St. Nicholas.

CHARCOAL FOR HOGS. Before the deep, heavy snows cover the cobs and other refuse in the hog lot take the time to rake them up into a pile and some day when the wind is not too high nor from a direction that would burn down any of the farm buildings set the heap on fire. After it has started to burn rake the cobs that are dampest and dirtiest over the blaze so that it will not flare up and burn the cobs too quickly. A slow, smoldering fire thus will be maintained, and the charred cobs will form an excellent charcoal, says the Farm Journal. It should be understood that charcoal for hogs tends to promote ideal digestion and assimilation, tones up the general system and assists in warding off diseases.

TRAINING THE HORSE. Kindness and Patience Are Essential to Success. If you want a good disposition in that colt which is to become a part of your farm next spring begin now to make it such by being kind to the prospective mother, writes J. F. Gordon in National Stockman. An oath, a kick, a lash with the whip will leave its mark upon the foal. Kindness in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred will win. There is more power even with a horse in kind words than in oaths. Patience is indispensable in the care and training of the young horses. Perhaps more well bred, high spirited horses are ruined by the impatience of the owner than from any other one cause. When we begin the training of young horses two or more years old without any previous handling we should be very careful to remember that they are entirely ignorant of the meaning of the terms we use. We sometimes act as though we thought the colt should become well trained in the art of doing different kinds of work in a very few days, and if he does not we become impatient and very often abuse him. Kindness, patience and firmness are the trinity in successful handling of horses. Kindness implies that the horse is properly fed and cared for, patience that he has been allowed plenty of time to learn the things you require him to do and firmness that you require obedience from him both in and out of the harness. That gentle firmness in the parent compels the child to respect and admire the same. So gentle firmness with the horse results in willing service. No place in the training of the horse is this firmness needed more than in teaching the horse to start and stop at your command. It sometimes becomes necessary for us to take hold of the bridle or the lines and teach the horse he must stand. A horse that will not stand when he has been quietly stopped is not of much value to the owner. Firmness does not mean you are to start the horse with a lash of the whip or a slap of the lines, nor does it mean that you are to stop him with a jerk. Firmness does mean you have asked him to do nothing that he cannot do, therefore you require him to do it.

Selecting the Brood Sow. In choosing our breeding stock the factor of profliness should receive considerable attention. Select the breeding stock from large litters. Never select an animal for breeding purposes, no matter how good an individual it may be, if it comes from a litter numbering only two or three. It will be more profitable to select an animal somewhat inferior in certain individual points, but which is known to be from a prolific strain. The word prolific does not only mean a large number of pigs in a litter, but it also refers to the regularity of breeding. A sow may have ten or twelve pigs at a litter, but may breed only once a year. Another sow may have seven or eight pigs at a litter and breed twice a year. With one sow we would raise ten or twelve pigs during the year, while with the other we should raise fourteen or sixteen. It is easy to tell which would be the more profitable. When properly handled and cared for, sows should produce two litters each year. A sow that will produce only one litter each year should be discarded from the breeding herd and replaced by one that will do better—Farm and Fireside.

Mares or Geldings? The man who keeps geldings or mules for his farm work secures only their labor in return, while the man who keeps draft mares receives not only their labor, but in addition to this their colts. It is true that somewhat more team force must be kept where the work is done by mares than where the work is done entirely by geldings, but when we consider that three mares can be counted upon to do as much as any team of geldings of equal weight and strength, that the difference in feed cost will not exceed \$50 per year and that the three mares can be counted upon to produce in addition to their labor at least two colts that are worth \$100 each as yearlings it is apparent that the mares are the more profitable. —National Stockman

Silage For Bulls. Silage is too loosening to prove suitable as a chief feed for bulls which should be kept muscular by the feeding of mixed rations and by allowing abundant exercise. It is best to feed hay, fodder and grain to the herd bull, but a little good silage will do no harm. —Breeder's Gazette.

A burglar entered a house in New York the other day and stole five volumes of poetry. Perhaps they were wanted for Mona Lise to help her while away the days of her retirement.

A Terrible Blunder
To neglect liver troubles. Never do it. Take Dr. King's New Life Pills on the first sign of constipation, biliousness or inactive bowels and prevent virulent indigestion, jaundice and gall stones. They regulate liver, stomach and bowels and build up your health. Only 25c at H. D. McCulloch Co.'s.

We see by the papers that an Indiana girl was hurt playing football. Evidently she was training to be a suffragette.

When you have a cold get a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It will soon fix you up all right and will ward off any tendency toward pneumonia. This remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. Sold by all dealers.

A college professor advises all men to wear whiskers. Evidently he has been cut up by a barber and wants to get even.

A Price Reduction.
The Milwaukee Journal, Wisconsin's big daily newspaper, on June 1st reduced its subscription price so that it can be sent with The Gazette, both for one year for only \$3.50, payable in advance. At this price this is the biggest newspaper bargain in the country. Subscribe now, and take advantage of this great offer. tf

A Philadelphia clergyman says that no business man can be honest. All isn't gospel that is dealt out from some pulpits.

Ladies, Save Money.
You can do so by using the wonderful French Dry Cleaning Compound. It makes anew all kinds of ladies' and gents' clothing, removing permanently all stains. For sale exclusively by Alex. Krembs, Jr., Drug Co.

A New Hampshire manufacturer of seventy-seven has married a girl bookkeeper, so his estate will be straightened up properly.

Bids Wanted.
Bids will be received by the undersigned poor farm committee up to Monday, Jan. 8, 1912, for installing a hot water heating plant in the county poor house. Bidders to furnish plans and specifications with their bids. The committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
Alex. Kluck, Geo. Wolfe, Sr., G. K. Mansur, Poor Farm Committee. 3w

A writer in the Lowell Courier-Citizen has deservedly got into trouble by saying that Germans traveling in Europe are "too often unmitigated swine." Considering the behaviour of too many Americans abroad, no American should throw stones at any traveler of any other nationality.

Connecticut grave digger, eighty-five years old, celebrated his birthday by digging his own grave. Some people have queer ideas of amusement.

The Chinese emperor keeps his thoughts to himself, but we have a hunch that he is sighing for an aeroplane or some other means of rapid locomotion.

ON OUR WAY TO
Hetzel's
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ELECTRIC MIXED DRINKS
They also carry a full line of Fresh Home Made Candies.
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STEVENS POINT, WIS., DECEMBER 27, 1911.

EPITOME
OF A
WEEK'S NEWS

Most Important Happenings Told in Brief.

Washington

President Taft signed the Lodge resolution giving force and effect to his abrogation of the Russian treaty of 1832. The treaty will continue in effect automatically until January 1, 1913. Meanwhile efforts will be made to negotiate a new treaty eliminating the cause of friction which led to the termination of the old one.

President Taft, at the suggestion of Dr. Lyman Abbott of New York and Dr. Mary Eddy, an American woman who has spent many years in Turkey, has taken under advisement the tendering of the good offices of the United States as mediator in the Turko-Italian war.

The Lodge resolution ratifying the action of President Taft in notifying the czar of the abrogation of the treaty of 1832 and passed in the senate by a vote of 72 to 0 was passed in the house by a viva voce vote. The only negative vote was cast by Mr. Macon of Georgia.

Because a new policeman in the house office building, Washington, lost one key the government has been obliged to spend \$1,300 changing the tumblers in the hundreds of locks in the big building.

Domestic

The New Theater and the New Theater movement in New York have been abandoned. The proposed structure for which buildings were razed in West Forty-fifth street will not be erected and the land will be sold.

Alderman Walter Gibson of Gary, Ind. charged with soliciting and accepting a bribe in the passage of the Dear heating franchise in Gary, was found guilty by a jury in the Lake circuit court at Crown Point after the panel had been out but fifteen minutes. Only one ballot was taken.

The Potter county (Pa.) grand jury returned indictments against George C. Bayless, president, and Fred N. Hamlin, superintendent of the Bayless Pulp and Paper company of Austin, Pa., charging involuntary manslaughter because of the Austin dam disaster on September 30 last.

Governor Deneen of Illinois has granted a reprieve for the four doomed Chicago murderers, who were sentenced for the killing of Guelzow, a truck gardener. The stay of proceeding is for the purpose of giving the condemned men time to take their case before the supreme court and ends on February 16, 1912.

Suit to dissolve the Keystone Watch Case company, known as the watch case trust, as combination in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, was filed by the federal government in the United States court at Philadelphia.

Theodore Roosevelt's candidacy for the Republican nomination for president was officially launched in Nebraska when there was filed with the secretary of state a petition asking that Mr. Roosevelt's name be placed on the next Republican primary ballot under the Nebraska presidential preference law. The petition is signed by 25 Republicans headed by Attorney John O. Yeiser of Omaha.

Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson, awaiting trial at Boston for the murder of Avis Linnell on October 15, seriously injured himself in his cell with a piece of tin from a marmalade can. The self-inflicted injuries were such that the surgeons summoned were forced to perform a drastic operation to save his life.

John W. Poole, slayer of Joseph Kemper, his farm hand, was found guilty of murder in the first degree at Lafayette, Ind., and will serve a life term in the Michigan City penitentiary.

Sheriff Clark and John Schmidt, under conviction for complicity in the tarring of Miss Mary Chamberlain, the Shady Bend (Kan.) school teacher, were sentenced by Judge Grover in the district court, each being fined \$200 and costs.

Carl Johnson, a young farmer, was caught in a fly wheel of a corn sheller near Friend, Neb., and literally battered to death.

Theodore Roosevelt, in a letter to George R. Sheldon, treasurer of the Republican national committee, denies absolutely that he solicited or received a campaign fund of nearly \$250,000 through the late Edward H. Harriman, prior to the presidential election of 1904.

The Illinois supreme court handed down a decision upholding the constitutionality of the commission form of government law.

The Western Union company announced the abolishment of all excess charges on the delivery of messages in every city in the United States.

Overruled by Judge Carpenter on every objection they had raised, counsel for the Chicago packers in the government's prosecution were forced to proceed with their defense without further delay. Replying to the government's arraignment, George T. Buckingham, in an address to the jury, disclosed, for the first time, the full outline of the defense.

John Connelly, whose heart was on his right side, died at Leavenworth, Kan. Not until ten years ago was the unusual placing of his heart discovered.

A petition demanding the recall of Mayor W. M. Jones and a special election to elect a successor has been filed at Marshalltown, Ia.

Twenty thousand Denver people joined in an appeal to the Colorado supreme court to oust Hiram E. Hiltz from the county assessor's office and in a demand that Mayor R. W. Speer resign.

The constitutionality of the Illinois statutes to indemnify the owners of property from damages caused by mobs or riots was upheld by the Supreme court of the United States. Several cases brought under this law are said to be pending in the Illinois state courts, involving claims for damages aggregating many millions of dollars.

The government hospital on the Fort Peck reservation in Montana was destroyed by fire. The inmates were taken out of the building, but many lost their clothing and personal effects.

Alarmed by the epidemic of smallpox in the Pawtucket valley, President Faunce of Brown university has ordered that all students at the Providence (R. I.) institution must be vaccinated.

Foreign

Senor Cuesta, Mexican consul at Douglas, Ariz., conducted a search of the baseball park pavilion and seized more than a thousand rounds of ammunition which had been concealed there.

The trial of the Camorristi at Viterbo, Italy, has all but collapsed. Witnesses who have been summoned fail to appear, and the authorities have been unable to find them. The jurors have asked the court to discontinue the trial.

The French chamber of deputies ratified the Franco-German accord on the question of Morocco by a vote of 393 to 36.

Gen. Meliton Hurtado, arrested at Mexico City with Gen. Higinis Aguilar, charged with plotting against the life of President Madero, confessed having been a party to the conspiracy, but threw the blame on Aguilar, who, he said, was the moving spirit.

A change for the worse was reported in the condition of Emperor Franz Josef, causing greater anxiety to the court physicians and entourage of the aged Austrian monarch. The imperial doctors fear that pneumonia may develop.

Crown Princess Cecilia, the wife of Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany, gave birth to a son. The crown princess was Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The family of the royal couple now consists of four sons.

Personal

Clara Morris, the former actress, who is blind and confined to her bed at her home at Yonkers, N. Y., has received twenty tiny strawberry tuchas as a Christmas gift from Baron Uchida, former Japanese ambassador to the United States.

TAFT STRONG FOR
CURRENCY REFORM

President Sends Special Message to Congress on Nation's Finances.

CUT IN EXPENSES IS SHOWN

Postoffice Department Shows Surplus for First Time in 27 Years—Hopes Monetary Reform Will Not Be Made Party Issue—Urges Parcel Post.

Washington.—President Taft sent a special message to congress dealing with the finances of the country. The message in part follows:

The financial condition of the government, as shown at the close of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1911, was very satisfactory. The ordinary receipts into the general fund, excluding postal revenues, amounted to \$701,372,374.89, and the disbursements from the general fund for current expenses and capital outlays, excluding postal and Panama Canal disbursements, including the interest on the public debt, amounted to \$654,377,897.89, leaving a surplus of \$47,234,377.10.

The postal revenue receipts amounted to \$237,579,823.60, while the payments made for the postal service from the postal revenues amounted to \$237,660,705.48, which left a surplus of postal receipts over disbursements of \$219,118.12, the first time in 27 years in which a surplus occurred.

The interest-bearing debt of the United States June 30, 1911, amounted to \$315,563,190. The debt on which interest had ceased amounted to \$1,870,830.25, and the debt bearing no interest, including greenbacks, national notes to be redeemed, and fractional currency, amounted to \$386,519,917.43, or a total of interest and non-interest bearing debt amounting to \$1,303,994,937.69.

The actual disbursements, exclusive of those for the Panama Canal and for the postal service for the year ending June 30, 1911, were \$654,137,897.89. The actual disbursements for the year ending June 30, 1910, exclusive of the Panama Canal and the postal service disbursements, were \$659,706,391.08, making a decrease of \$5,568,493.19 in yearly expenditures in the year 1911 under that of 1910. For the year ending June 30, 1912, the estimated receipts, exclusive of the postal revenues, are \$698,000,000, while the total estimates, exclusive of those for the Panama Canal payable from the postal revenues, amounted to \$654,842,799.34. This is a decrease in the 1912 estimates of \$1,534,367.22.

For the year ending June 30, 1913, the estimated receipts, exclusive of the postal revenues, are \$667,000,000, while the total estimated appropriations, exclusive of the Panama Canal and postal disbursements payable from postal revenues, will amount to \$637,000,000. This is a decrease in the 1913 estimates from that of the 1912 estimates of \$1,821,936.39.

As to the postal revenues, the expansion of the business in that department, the normal increase in the post office and the extension of the service, will increase the outlay to the sum of \$239,838,468; but as the department was self-sustaining this year the postmaster general is assured that next year the receipts will at least equal the expenditures, and probably exceed them by more than the surplus of this year. It is fair and equitable, therefore, in determining the economy with which the government has been run, to exclude the transactions of a department like the post office department, which relies for its support upon its receipts. In calculations heretofore made for comparison of economy in each year, it has been the proper custom only to include in the statement the deficit in the post office department which was paid out of the treasury.

In the treasury department the efficiency and economy work has been kept steadily up. Provision is made for the elimination of 134 positions during the coming year. Two hundred and sixty-seven statutory positions were eliminated during the last year in the office of the treasury in Washington, and 141 positions in the year 1910, making an elimination of 542 statutory positions since March 4, 1909; and this has been done without the discharge of anybody, because the normal resignations and deaths have been equal to the elimination of the places, a system of transfers having taken care of the persons whose positions were dropped out. In the field service of the department, too, 1,263 positions have been eliminated down to the present time, making a total net reduction of all treasury positions to the number of 1,501. Meantime the efficiency of the work of the department has increased.

Monetary Reform. A matter of first importance that will come before congress for action at this session is monetary reform. The congress has itself arranged an early introduction of this great question through the report of its monetary commission. This commission was appointed to recommend a solution of the banking and currency problems so long confronting the nation and to furnish the facts and data necessary to enable the congress to take action.

In order to do its work with thoroughness and precision this commission has taken some time to make its report. The country is undoubtedly hoping for as prompt action on the report as the conveniences of the congress can permit. The recognition of the gross imperfections and marked inadequacy of our banking and currency system even in our most quiet financial periods is of long standing; and later there has matured a recognition of the fact that our system is responsible for the extraordinary depression, waste and business paralysis of our recurring periods of panic. Though the methods of the monetary commission have for a considerable time been working in the open, and while large numbers of the people have been openly working with them, and while the press has largely noted and discussed this work as it has proceeded, so that the report of the commission promises to represent a national movement, the details of the report are still being considered. I can not, therefore, do much more at this time than commend the immense importance of monetary reform, urge prompt consideration and action when the commission's report is received, and express my satisfaction that the plan to be proposed promises to embrace main features that, having met the approval of a great preponderance of the practical and professional opinion of the country, are likely to meet equal approval in congress.

The War Department. There is now before congress a bill, the purpose of which is to increase the efficiency and decrease the expense of the army. It contains four principal features: First, a consolidation of the general staff with the adjutant general's and the inspector general's department; second, a consolidation of the quartermaster's department with the subsistence and pay department; third, the creation of an army service corps, and fourth, an extension of the enlistment period from three to five years.

With the establishment of an army service corps, as proposed in the bill, I am thoroughly in accord and am convinced that the establishment of such a corps will result in a material economy and a very great increase of efficiency in the army. It has repeatedly been recommended by me and my predecessors. I also believe that a consolidation of the staff corps can be made with a resulting increase in efficiency and economy but not along the lines provided in the bill under consideration. The army of the United States is in good condition.

The Panama Canal. The very satisfactory progress made on the Panama canal last year has continued, and there is every reason to believe that the canal will be completed as early as the first of July, 1913, unless something unforeseen occurs. This is about 18 months before the time promised by the engineers.

Waterway From Lakes to the Gulf. The project for a navigable waterway from Lake Michigan to the mouth of the Illinois river, and thence via the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, is one of national importance. In view of the work already accomplished by the sanitary district of Chicago, an agency of the state of Illinois, which has constructed the most difficult and costly stretch of this waterway and made it an asset of the nation, and in view of the fact that the people of Illinois have authorized the expenditure of \$20,000,000 to carry out a waterway 62 miles farther to Utica, I feel that it is fitting that this work should be supplemented by the government, and that the expenditures recommended by the special board of engineers on the waterway from Utica to the mouth of the Illinois river be made upon lines which while providing a waterway for the nation, should otherwise benefit that state to the fullest extent.

The limitation of the liability of the master to his servant for personal injuries to such as are occasioned by his fault has been abandoned in most civilized countries and provision made whereby the employee injured in the course of his employment is compensated for his loss of working ability irrespective of negligence. The principle upon which such provision proceeds is that accidental injuries to workmen in modern industry, which is vast complexity and inherent dangers arising from complicated machinery and the use of the great forces of steam and electricity, should be regarded as risks of the industry and the loss borne in some equitable proportion by those who for their own profit engage therein. In recognition of this the last congress authorized the appointment of a commission to investigate the subject of employers' liability and workmen's compensation and to report the result of their investigations, through the president, to congress. This commission was appointed and has been at work, holding hearings, gathering data and considering the subject, and it is expected will be able to report by the first of the year, in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Parcel Post. Steps should be taken immediately for the establishment of a rural parcel post. In the estimates of appropriations needed for the maintenance of the postal service for the ensuing fiscal year an item of \$150,000 has been inserted to cover the preliminary expense of establishing a parcel post on rural mail routes, as well as to cover an investigation having for its object the final establishment of a general parcel post on all railway and steamboat transportation routes.

The suggestion that we have a general parcel post has awakened great opposition on the part of those who think that it will have the effect to destroy the business of the country store keeper. Instead of doing this, I think the change will greatly increase business for the benefit of all. The reduction in the cost of living it will bring about ought to make its coming certain.

The Navy Department. On the 2d of November last I reviewed the fighting fleet of battleships and other vessels assembled in New York harbor, consisting of 24 battleships, 2 armored cruisers, 2 cruisers, 22 destroyers, 12 torpedo boats, 3 submarines, and other attendant vessels, making 98 vessels of all classes, of a tonnage of 576,624 tons.

The fleet was deficient in the number of torpedo destroyers, in cruisers, and in colliers, as well as in large battleship cruisers, which are now becoming a very important feature of foreign navies, notably the British, German and Japanese.

The building plan for this year contemplates two battleships and two colliers. This is because the other and smaller vessels can be built much more rapidly in case of emergency than the battleships, and we certainly ought to continue the policy of two battleships a year until after the Panama Canal is finished and until in our first line and in our reserve line we can number 40 available vessels of proper armament and size. I wish to renew again my recommendation that all the local offices throughout the country, including collectors of internal revenue, collectors of customs, postmasters of all four classes, immigration commissioners and marshals, should be by law covered under the classified service, the necessity for confirmation by the senate be removed, and the president and the others, whose time is now taken up in distributing this patronage under the custom that has prevailed since the beginning of the government in accordance with the recommendation of the senators and congressmen of the majority party should be relieved from this burden. I am confident that such a change would greatly reduce the cost of administering the government, and that it would add greatly to its efficiency.

YIELDS TO RUSSIA

PERSIA CONCEDES ALL POINTS IN ULTIMATUM OF CZAR'S GOVERNMENT.

MEANS OUSTING OF SHUSTER

Severe Fighting Occurs in Streets of Tabriz and Resht, With Heavy Losses of Life and Property—Historic Citadel Is Bomarded.

Teheran.—The Persian cabinet notified the Russian ambassador, M. Poklevski-Kezell of the government's intention to accede to all the demands of the Russian ultimatum.

Official notices were posted throughout the city admonishing the people to abstain from holding political meetings without police.

London.—The British foreign office received official confirmation from the British minister at Teheran that Persia had yielded before the Russian threats and had granted all the demands contained in the Russian ultimatum of November 29.

It is believed in official circles that Russia's demand that the appointment of foreign advisers to the Persian government should hereafter be subject to Russian and British approval has been found, with slight modifications, agreeable to both parties.

St. Petersburg.—Persia yielded to every point contained in the Russian ultimatum, including the dismissal of W. Morgan Shuster, the American treasurer general.

The foreign office was officially notified of this decision by the charge d'affaires, who had an audience with M. Sazonoff, the foreign secretary.

The fighting at Tabriz was more severe than at first reported. The battle was waged in the streets all day, resulting in heavy losses on both sides and much damage to property. The historic old citadel was bombarded.

In the battle fought at Resht, 16 miles northwest of Enzeli, on the Caspian sea, the Cossacks drove the Persians out of their position, inflicting heavy losses. The Persians are reported to have begun both battles.

The Russian ultimatum, to the terms of which Persia has now acceded, demanded, besides the dismissal of Mr. Shuster, an apology from the Persian government on account of its "interference with the property of Persians under Russian protection" and also the payment of an indemnity to Russia for the expenditure she had incurred in sending troops into Persian territory.

RUSSIA PLANS HIGHER TAX

Duma Proposes Tariff War at Expiration of the Treaty Abrogated by Taft.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—The duma has now before it a legislative proposal to provide for tariff war schedules applicable to the United States at the close of the Russo-American treaty of commerce and navigation of 1832. The measure was introduced by ex-President Guchkoff and other signers representing the Octoberists and Nationalists, parties which control the majority of the duma. The bill proposes to raise existing Russian duties by 100 per cent. and to impose a duty of 100 per cent. on articles admitted free under the present Russian tariff.

Besides these impositions the bill proposes to levy double the gross weight of tax established by the law of June 21, 1901, on merchandise arriving by sea and to levy a double tonnage tax.

It is said that the schedules are to be applicable to all countries which do not grant to Russia the most favored nation treatment in commerce and navigation. The proposal will be submitted to a financial commission.

WOMEN MEET SUDDEN DEATH

Martha Baker, Painter, Dies Under Knife—Overdose of Morphine Kills Margaret Potter, Authoress.

Chicago.—Martha Baker, declared by Sorella, the famous Spanish artist, to be the greatest miniature painter of modern times, died here at Hahnemann hospital of peritonitis superinduced by an operation for appendicitis.

Scarcely was the news of her death known when the newspapers announced the sudden death at the Chicago Beach hotel of Margaret Horton Potter, the brilliant and gifted novelist, recently divorced from John Donald Black.

Thought at first to have been a victim of heart trouble, an inquest developed the fact that Mrs. Potter died from morphine poisoning.

Both women were known all over the world—Miss Baker for the work of her brush, Mrs. Potter for the work of her pen. Both were members of prominent families and both placed their art above everything else.

STATE NEWS

Manitowoc.—Courts of the state may save the pea canning industry of Wisconsin, which, according to the pea packers, is threatened with serious loss by the operation of the law limiting the hours of labor for women to 55 hours a week. It is said that the canning interests will appeal to the courts on the proposition that the tribunals may have the right to grant a permit for canning companies, where it is necessary to employ women more than fifty-five hours a week.

Marinette.—Senator Stephenson is going to present to the Smithsonian institution at Washington an interesting relic of early days in Wisconsin. It is a section of a basswood tree out of the Montreal river tributary to Ashland, which contains the blade of an ax supposed to have been owned by an early explorer who left it fast in the tree. The tree grew around the ax blade and when found the tip of the blade was over five inches from the bark of the tree.

La Crosse.—As a result of attending moving picture shows depicting life in the west, Joseph Barber, Edward Knauf and Lawrence Mau, three Milwaukee boys ranging from twelve to sixteen years old, were picked up by the police in this city, en route for the west, where they hoped to become trappers and Indian fighters. The boys will be returned to their homes.

Malden Rock.—Game Wardens S. P. Richtman of Fountain City and Kempe of Diamond Bluff are staking out the Wisconsin boundary line through Lake Pepin for the guidance of fishermen in paying license fees. Most of the fishermen are taking out licenses in both Minnesota and Wisconsin so as to keep out of the clutches of the game wardens of either state.

Racine.—After a silence of 34 years, Mrs. A. B. Yanny of this city heard from her brother. Forty years ago Mrs. Yanny and her brother, Ben J. Kirkman, lived in Burlington. He left and went west, settling in Oklahoma. A few days ago the local postmaster received a letter from the long missing brother, dated at Seattle, making inquiries for his sister.

Merrill.—State Senator James A. Wright of Merrill died at his home here of typhoid fever. He had been in good health until about two weeks ago, when he was first taken ill. Senator Wright was elected to the Wisconsin legislature in 1904 as a Republican from the thirtieth district and was re-elected in 1906. He was president of the Wright Lumber company.

Madison.—S. G. Findholm of New York city is in Madison and has presented credentials at the office of the committee on public affairs. He comes as one of the three experts from the New York bureau of municipal research to make a survey of the field with a view to making an investigation of Wisconsin's educational system.

Manitowoc.—A bill for \$6 for services performed by pallbearers was filed in probate court against an estate, the first of its kind ever probated here. County Judge Chiopeuk would not say who filed the claim or against whose estate it was filed. In the same claim there is also a bill for \$1, filed by a janitor of the church where the funeral was held. The judge has not yet passed upon the bills.

Kenosha.—Miss Cora Gruetzmacher of Sterling, Ill., and her uncle, John Gruetzmacher, also of Sterling, were arrested here, charged with having eloped on October 30. They have been living at a flat here where they were known as Mr. and Mrs. John Gruetzmacher. The arrests were made on complaint of the father, who charged his brother with spiriting the girl away. The man and woman paid fines on minor charges.

Ashland.—The litigation between the state game warden and his deputies and the fishermen among the Apostle Islands, which resulted in the seizure of several thousand dollars' worth of nets by the state authorities and their being replevined by the fishermen, came to an end here in the cases being compromised and dropped by the fishermen paying all the costs and the state game wardens relinquishing claim to the nets. State Game Warden Scholtz came from Madison, Chief Deputy Warden Gerhart came from Milwaukee and Deputy Oberholser, who has charge of this district, came from Eagle River. Deputy Game Warden Kennedy of Superior, who assisted in seizing the nets, was also here.



SYNOPSIS.

The story opens in a Confederate tent at a critical stage of the Civil War. Lee imparts to Capt. Wayne an important message to Longstreet. Accompanied by Sgt. Craig, an old army scout, Wayne starts on his mission. This is the first of a series of adventures. Wayne is taken for a Federal officer who came to keep an appointment, and a young lady on horseback is given to him. She is a northern girl and attempts to escape but fails. One of the horses succumbs and Craig goes through with the disputer while Wayne and My Lady of the North are left alone. They seek shelter in a hut and a meeting in the dark a tumultuous attack ensues. The girl shoots the brute just in time. The owner of the hut, one Ed Brennan, and his wife appear and soon a party of horsemen appears. They are led by a man claiming to be Red Lowrie, but Mrs. Brennan discovers him to be Maj. Brennan, a Federal officer whom the Union girl recognizes. He orders the arrest of Wayne as a spy.

CHAPTER X.

A Woman's Tenderness

Youth is never largely given to reflection, which is the gift of years; and although my life had in a measure rendered me more thoughtful than I might have proven under ordinary conditions, yet it is to be frankly confessed, by one desirous of writing merely the truth, that I generally acted more upon impulse than reason. As I stood forth in the sunlight of that lonely mound, to me, my hands securely bound behind my back, the end of the rope held by one of my captors, while his fellow leaned lazily upon his gun and watched us, I thought somewhat deeply over the situation and those peculiar circumstances leading up to it.

Under other conditions I might have felt tempted to enter into conversation with my guards, who, as I now perceived, were far from being the rough banditti I had at first imagined, judging from their faces and language they were intelligent enough young fellows, such as I had often found in the ranks of the Federal army. But I realized they could aid me little, if any, in the one thing I most desired to know, and even if they could, a sense of delicacy would have caused me to hesitate in asking those personal questions that burned upon my lips. My deep and abiding respect for this woman whom I had so strangely met, and with whom I had attained some degree of intimacy, would never permit of my discussing her, even indirectly, with private soldiers behind the back of their officer. Every sense of honor revolted at such a thought. Not through any curiosity of mine, however justified by the depth of my own feeling, should she be made the subject of idle gossip about the camp-fire.

For, in truth, at this time, unhappy as my own situation undeniably was, and as a soldier I realized all its dangers, I gave it but little consideration. Usually quick of wit, fertile in expedients, ever ready to take advantage of each opportunity, I had taken stock of all my surroundings, yet discovered nowhere the slightest opening for escape. The vigilance of the guard, as well as the thorough manner in which I was bound, rendered any such attempt the merest madness.

Then it was that other thoughts came surging upon me in a series of interrogatories, which no knowledge I possessed could possibly answer. Who was this proud, womanly woman who called herself Edith Brennan? She had been at some pains to inform me that she was married, yet there was that about her—her bearing, her manner—which I could not in the least reconcile with that thought. Her extreme youthfulness made me feel it improbable, and the impression remained with me that she intended to make some explanation of her words, when the coming of Bungay interrupted us. How they might be explained I could not imagine; I merely struggled against accepting what I longed to believe untrue. And this man? This Federal major, bearing the same name, whom she called Frank, who was he? What manner of relationship existed between them? In their meeting and short intercourse I had noted several things which told me much—that she feared, respected, valued him, and that he was not only swayed by, but intensely jealous of any rival in her good opinion. Yet their unexpected meeting was scarcely that of husband and wife. Was he the one she sought in her night ride from one Federal camp to another? If so, was he brother, friend, or husband?

Such were some of the queries I silently struggled with, and they were rendered more acute by that deepening interest which I now confessed to myself I was feeling toward her who inspired them. It may be fashionable nowadays to sneer at love, yet certain it is, the rare personality of this Edith Brennan had reached and influenced me in those few hours we had been thrown together as that of no other woman had ever done. Possibly this was so because the long years in camp and field had kept me isolated from all cultured and refined womanhood. This may, indeed, have caused me to be peculiarly susceptible to the beauty and purity of this one.

MY LADY OF THE NORTH

The Love Story of A GRAY JACKET

by RANDALL PARRISH

Author of "WHEN WILDERNESS WAS KING"

ILLUSTRATIONS BY ARTHUR T. WILLIAMSON

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facts, and leave philosophy to others. My life has ever been one of action, of intense feeling; and there in the road that day, standing bareheaded in the sun, I was clearly conscious of but one changeless fact, that I loved Edith Brennan with every throb of my heart, and that there was enmity, bitter and unforgiving, between me and the man within who bore her name. Whatever he might be to her I rejoiced to know that he hated me with all the unreasoning hatred of jealousy. I had read it in his eyes, in his words, in his manner; and the memory of its open manifestation caused me to smile, as I hoped for an hour when we should meet alone and face to face.

As I was thus thinking, half in despair and half in hope, the two came out from the house together; and it pleased me to note how immediately her eyes sought for me, and how she lifted her hand to shade them from the glare of the sun, so that she might see more clearly. Her companion appeared to ignore my presence utterly, and gazed anxiously up and down the road as though searching for something.

"Peters," he asked sharply of the fellow on guard, "where are Sergeant Steele and the rest of the squad?"

The soldier addressed saluted in a

voice grown kindly in a moment, and her eyes frankly meeting mine, "you will pardon such liberty, I am sure, but it is not right that you should be compelled to march uncovered in this sun."

She placed the hat in position, asking as she did so:

"Does that feel comfortable?" "The memory of your thoughtfulness," I replied warmly, bowing as best I might, "will make the march pleasant, no matter what its end may be."

Her eyes darkened with sudden emotion.

"Do not deem me wholly ungrateful," she said quickly and in a low tone. "The conditions are such that I am utterly helpless now to aid you. Major Brennan is a man not to be lightly disobeyed, but I shall tell my story to General Sheridan so soon as we reach his camp."

I would have spoken again, but at this moment Brennan came striding toward us.

"Come, Edith," he cried, almost roughly, "this foolishness has surely gone far enough. Peters, what are you waiting here for? I told you to take your prisoner down the road."

A few moments later, the centre of a little squad of heavily armed men, I was tramping along the rocky pathway, and when once I attempted to

saddles, and apparently thoughtless as to any possibility of meeting with the enemy. There were not more than a troop of them all told, yet their short gray jackets and wide-brimmed light hats instantly told the story of their service. Their rear rank was yet in sight when we heard the heavy tread of the approaching column, together with the dull tinkle of steel which always accompanies marching troops. Peering forth as much as I dared from behind the thick brush where I had been roughly thrown face downward, I saw the head of that solid, sturdy column swing around the sharp bend in the road, and in double front, spreading from rock to rock, come sweeping down toward us.

File upon file, company after company, regiment following regiment, they swung sternly by. Scarcely so much as a word reached us, excepting now and then some briefly muttered command to close up, or a half inaudible curse as a shuffling foot stumbled. I could distinguish no badge, no insignia of either corps or division; the circling dust enveloped them in a choking, disfiguring cloud. But they were Confederates! I marked them well; here and there along the toiling ranks I even noted a familiar face, and there could be no mistaking the gaunt North Carolina mountaineer, the sallow Georgian, or the jaunty Louisiana creole. They were Confederates—Packer's Division of Hill's corps, I could have almost sworn—east-bound on forced march, and I doubted not that each cross-road to left and right of us would likewise show its hurrying gray column, steadily pressing forward. The veteran fighting men of the left wing of the Army of Northern Virginia were boldly pushing eastward to keep their trust with Lee. The despatch entrusted to my care had been borne safely to Longstreet.

The keen joy of it lighted up my face, and Brennan turning toward me as the last limping straggler disappeared over the ridge, saw it, and grew white with anger.

"You Rebel cur!" he cried fiercely, in his sudden outburst of passion, "what does all this mean? Where is that division bound?"

"Some change in Longstreet's front, I should judge," I answered coolly, too happy even to note his slur.

"You know better," he retorted hotly. "The way those fellows march tells plainly enough that they have covered all of fifteen miles since day-break. It is a general movement, and, by Heaven! you shall answer Sheridan, even if you won't me."

CHAPTER XI.

In the Presence of Sheridan.

It had been dark for nearly an hour before we entered what was from all appearances a large and populous camp. No sooner was I thrust into the unknown darkness of a hut by the not unkindly sergeant, than I threw myself prone on the floor, and was sound asleep before the door had fairly closed behind him.

My rest was not destined to be a long one. It seemed I had barely closed my eyes when a rough hand shook me again into consciousness. The flaming glare of an uplifted pine-knot flung its radiance over half-a-dozen figures grouped in the open doorway. A corporal, with a white chin beard, was bending over me.

"Come, Johnny," he said tersely, "get up—you're wanted."

The instinct of soldierly obedience in which I had been so long trained caused me to grope my way to my feet.

"What time is it, Corporal?" I asked sleepily.

"After midnight."

"Who wishes me?"

"Headquarters," he returned brusquely. "Come, move on. Fall in, men."

Our march was a short one, and we soon turned abruptly in at a wide open gateway. High pillars of brick stood upon either hand, and the passage was well lighted by a brightly blazing fire of logs. Two sentries stood there, and our party passed between them without uttering a word. As we moved beyond the radiance I noted a little knot of cavalymen silently sitting their horses, in the shadow of the high wall. A wide gravelled walk, bordered, I thought, with flowers, led toward the front door of a commodious house built after the colonial type. The lower story seemed fairly ablaze with lights, and at the head of the steps as we ascended a young officer came quickly forward.

"Is this the prisoner brought in tonight?"

The corporal pushed me forward.

"This is the man, sir."

"Very well; hold your command here until I send other orders."

He rested one hand, not unkindly, upon my arm, and his tone instantly changed from that of command to generous courtesy.

"You will accompany me, and permit me to advise you, for your own sake, to be as civil as possible in your answers tonight, for the 'old man' is in one of his tantrums."

We crossed the rather dimly lighted hall, which had a sentry posted at



NO HARD PROBLEM TO SOLVE

Bellbly's Suggestion Would Seem to Be Natural Way to Get Around Situation.

The Englishman who has been wearing a top hat and a frock coat impressed all who saw him with his distinguished appearance as he strolled about with an expansive air in one of the more expensive hotels. On Wednesday morning he came up to a clerk.

"I would like to have a shirt laundered," he said. "I must have it back by five o'clock."

The clerk told him that the time was unusually short, but he would do what he could, and the shirt was delivered on time.

He came down Thursday morning and said he wanted another shirt laundered, but that this one must be back by two o'clock in the afternoon. The clerk said that would be too short a time. The Briton grew angry and demanded to see the proprietor. He got as far as the bell boy captain, to whom he protested that he would not stand for such treatment. The bell boy suggested the purchase of a third shirt.—New York Sun.

BURNING ITCH WAS CURED

"I deem it my duty to tell about a cure that the Cuticura Soap and Ointment have made on myself. My trouble began in splotches breaking out right in the edge of my hair on the forehead, and spread over the front part of the top of my head from ear to ear, and over my ears which caused a most fearful burning itch, or eczema.

"For three years I had this terrible breaking out on my forehead and scalp. I tried our family doctor and he failed to cure it. Then I tried the Cuticura Soap and Ointment and used them for two months with the result of a complete cure. Cuticura Soap and Ointment should have the credit due, and I have advised a lot of people to use them." (Signed) C. D. Tharrington, Creek, N. C., Jan. 26, 1911.

Itching Scalp—Hair Fell Out.

"I will say that I have been suffering with an itching on my scalp for the past few years. My hair fell out in spots all over my head. My scalp started to trouble me with sores, then the sores healed up, and crusts formed on the top. Then the hair fell out and left me three bald spots the shape of a half dollar. I went to more than one doctor, but could not get any relief, so I started to use the Cuticura Remedies. I tried one bar of Cuticura Soap and some Cuticura Ointment, and felt relieved right away. Now the bald spots have disappeared, and my hair has grown, thanks to the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I highly recommend the Cuticura Remedies to all that are suffering with scalp trouble." (Signed) Samuel Stern, 236 Floyd St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1911. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 9 K, Boston.

Turkish Medicines.

Old-fashioned physicians have plenty of reliable remedies for cholera. An agate in the pocket and a hyacinth on the neck are much esteemed, but the bone of a dead child carried in the pocket is nearly as efficacious. Cholera, we learn, is caused by the moon. Therefore drink decoctions of laurel while Mars or Mercury is in the ascendant, since these planets are unfriendly to the moon. We are glad to know this, as we have always had our doubts about the moon.

The Chicago Fire could have been prevented with one pint of water, but the water was not handy. Keep a bottle of Handins Wizard Oil handy and prevent the very pains of inflammation.

India's Garrison.

India is garrisoned by 319,000 men, whose duty is to protect a territory of 1,772,000 square miles.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Do not gripe.

The miserabiest day we live there's many a better thing to do than dying.—Darley.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures bad colic, 25c a bottle.

Most women like the villain better than the hero.

Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, stimulate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowels. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and indigestion, as millions know.

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